FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON POPE JOHN PAUL II'S 2-DAY VISIT

Report on Arrival

PY111715 Buenos Aires Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1150 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Editorial Report] Buenos Aires Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1150 GMT on 11 June begins live coverage of the arrival of Pope John Paul II at Ezeiza International Airport in Buenos Aires for a 2-day visit to Argentina. The Alitalia DC-10 is seen slowly approaching the tarmac. The announcer reports that Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri and a very small entourage are among the officials at the airport awaiting the pope's arrival.

When jet stops, Argentine Cardinal Juan Carlos Aramburu, Apostolic Nuncio Ubaldo Calabresi, presidential protocol chief Francisco B. Costantino and Foreign Ministry protocol chief Andres G. Ceustermans are seen approaching the plane. They go aboard to invite Pope John Paul II to get off the plane. While this ceremony aboard the jet is taking place, the government and church officials awaiting the pope's arrival are seen. Many in the crowd of well-wishers are waving Argentine and Vatican flags.

Minutes later and after the government and church officials who went aboard the plane alight, the pope is seen leaving the plane and greeting the people with his left hand raised. The pope slowly descends the stairs carrying a hat in his right hand.

As he steps on Argentine soil, Pope John Paul II drops to his knees to kiss the ground. Partially obscured by others in the foreground, Argentine President Galtieri is seen removing his hat and bending to kiss the pope's ring.

After greeting the president, the pope is seen walking down the tarmac escorted by Galtieri and other officials. Pope John Paul II greets government and ecclesiastical officials among whom are Cordoba Archbishop Primatesta, Chilean Archbishop Silva Henriquez, Ecuadorean Archbishop (Munoz Vejar) and Peruvian Archbishop (?Landazuriz).

As he acknowledges greetings, the Pope approaches the podium escorted by President Galtieri. At 1206 the pope delivers a 15-minute message in Spanish to the Argentine people. After noting that he is in Argentina to express his love for the Argentine people at a painful moment in Argentine history, the pope notes that this "is an apostolic visit without any political intentions."

While delivering the speech umbrellas protect the pope from rain that is falling at Ezeiza Airport.

The pope ends his speech at 1221 GMT, asking the Lord's blessing upon all the victims of war and upon all Argentines.

At 1222 GMT Pope John Paul II, escorted by President Galtieri leaves the podium and mixes with the officials and dignitaries who line the way to the vehicle that will take him to the Buenos Aires cathedral.

At 1224 GMT Buenos Aires Domestic Television Service in Spanish ends its live coverage of the pope's arrival in Argentina.

Address at Airport

PY111538 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1206 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text of speech by Pope John Paul II on his arrival at Ezeiza International Airport in Buenos Aires -- live]

[Text] Praise be to Jesus Christ who says to us again: My peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you.

Praise be to the Lord who allows me to arrive in this beloved land of Argentina. I have wished to come here to say to you in words the feelings I have expressed to you in the personal letter which I addressed to you, beloved sons and daughters of the Argentine nation, at the end of last month, before my pastoral journey to the churches of England, Scotland and Wales.

During that apostolic visit, which was intended to be and in fact was an incessant prayer for peace as well as a service of ecumenism and the gospel, my thoughts and affection were also with you. My presence here today is intended to be visible evidence of that love at such a distressing time in your history.

I have come urged by the love of Christ and by the pressing affection which I owe, as the successor of the first among the apostles, to the one and universal church which is incarnate in all peoples, nations and cultures, to announce the salvation in Jesus Christ and the community of destiny of all men under a common father.

Therefore, fully and joyfully conscience of the Catholic nature of this beloved nation, I wish my visit to be, in perfect continuity with my recent apostolic tour, marked with the same pastoral and ecclesiastical character which places it above any political intention. It is simply a meeting of the pastor in the faith with his suffering children, of the brother in Christ who again is pointing to him as the road of peace, reconciliation and peace.

My stay in the land of Argentina, despite being short because of well-known requirements, will be above all a supplication together with you to him from whom all paternity descends in heaven and on earth, that he fill the souls of all with feelings of brotherhood and reconciliation.

In this spirit, permit me now to invoke the peace of Christ for all the victims of both sides of the warlike conflict between Argentina and Great Britain to show my affectionate nearness to all the families mourning the loss of a beloved one; to ask the governments and the international community for suitable measures to prevent still greater damage, heal the wounds of war and facilitate the restoration of a just and stable peace and the progressive serenity of the spirits.

I ask the one to whom every man is son, to the mother of Christ and the mother of the church, at whose feet I will kneel in her Lujan shrine, I ask her to wipe so many tears, to encourage those who give up under the burden of hardships; I ask her to create new energies which may mitigate the present pain and difficulties, so that the future may be awaited with hopeful tranquillity and so that the wishes of the peoples who want peace may come true.

These wishes are the best cordial greeting I convey to each of you, dear Argentine brothers and sisters, to each family or social group, and in the first place to the brothers in the Episcopate, to the prists, nuns, laypersons and seminarians.

With particular esteem, I want to convey a respectful greeting to the president, who has kindly come to receive me interpreting the wishes of all the children of this Catholic nation. I now express to him and to all Argentines my deepest gratitude for the prompt and joyful acceptance of this visit despite the practical difficulties involved due to the short time available.

And reaching beyond Argentine borders, I convey my greeting of peace and cordial esteem to all Latin American peoples and countries.

This short visit once again reminds me of the two previous visits I paid to this continent and of which I have such vivid recollections.

Together with my greeting I am expressing my confidence that, now that problems and uncertainties are hanging over the future, this continent of the ecclesiatic hope will find inspiration and encouragement for peace and progress based on its common Christian roots.

But, faithful to my condition as a humble servant of the cause of peace and understanding among men, I can't help looking at the entire world from here. The sad loss of human lives, with social consequences that will extend over a long period for the peoples who are enduring war makes me think, with deep pain, of the wake of death and desolation which armed conflicts always cause.

We are not witnessing fearsome events such as those of Hiroshima or Nagasaki, but each time we risk the lives of men we start the mechanisms leading to those catastrophes. We take roads that are dangerous, regressive and inhuman.

Therefore, at this time, mankind should once again question itself about the absurd and always unjust phenomenon of war. Only the negotiation table, which could have and should have prevented war, remains untouched on the stage of death and pain of the war.

May God grant that this conflict which we regret as well as the conflicts between Iran and Iraq, in Lebanon and those more or less concealed conflicts occurring in other areas of the world, be the last fatal examples, the valid lesson whereby the world will learn to give first priority, always and under any circumstances, to the respect for the sacred nature of life; whereby the world will learn to cast into oblivion the recourse to war, to terrorism and violence and to determinedly follow a course of understanding, concord and peace. Through these wishes, which are a prayer which I invite all of you to pray, I implore the Lord to grant divine protection and comfort to each person and family fo the beloved Argentine nation, above all to the orphans, the victims of the war and those who are ill or who suffer uncertainty about the fate of their loved ones.

Let the apostles' benediction, which I affectionately bestow upon all of you, be the pledge of my generalized benevolence and of my wishes for the reconciliation of the souls. [benediction delivered in Latin]

Prays for Peace, Just Solution

PY111740 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1538 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 11 Jun (TELAM) -- Pope John Paul II asserted in the Buenos Aires cathedral that he had come to pray for peace, "for a worthy and just solution of the armed conflict" with Great Britain, to pray for all those who have lost their lives and for the Argentines during these important and difficult events which have been developing for some weeks.

The pope said in his sermon:

"The true love of one's country, and you have received a big country, may lead one even to a sacrifice, but that love should at the same time take into account the patriotism of the others in order that you may calmly communicate and enrich each other in a vision of humanism and Catholicism.

"My present trip to Argentina is placed in this perspective and has an exceptional character, wholly different from a normal apostolic-pastoral visit which will be left for some other suitable opportunity. It may be said that that is necessary, but it is not sufficient. I said this at the beginning, not in order to finish.

"I explained the reasons for this trip in the letter of last 25 May which I addressed to the sons and daughters of the Argentine nation.

"Today I have come to pray with you during these important and difficult events which have been developing for some weeks. I have come to pray for all those who have lost their lives, for the victims of both sides, for the families who are suffering, just as I did in Great Britain. I have come to pray for peace, for a worthy and just solution of the armed conflict."

Meeting With Junta

PY111836 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 11 Jun (TELAM) -- His Holiness, Pope John Paul II, greeted the members of the Argentine military junta at a meeting which took place in the White Room of Government House today at 1200.

After the greetings, General Galtieri invited the pope to sit down and Galtieri, the pope, Lami Dozo and Anaya, mentioned from left to right, took their seats in four armchairs placed in front of the bust symbolizing the republic. The journalists carried out their task of taking pictures for 5 minutes and were then requested to leave the room.

John Paul II and the members of the Argentine military junta remained alone, talking for several minutes.

At 1215 the pope and the president went out into one of the corridors. The pope appeared at one of the large windows facing the palm tree courtyard and greeted the Government House employees.

Message to Chileans

PY121752 Paris AFP in Spanish 1535 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Jun (AFP) -- Upon concluding his meeting with 120 Argentine and Latin American bishops in Buenos Aires this morning, Pope John Paul II sent an affectionate message to the Chilean people.

The holy father also spoke by phone with President Augusto Pinochet in order to reiterate to him his determination to travel to Chile. John Paul II is the mediator in the Chilean-Argentine dispute over the Beagle Channel.

The message, addressed to the beloved sons and daughters of the Chilean nation, states:

My fraternal meeting with a group of your bishops, present in this sister republic, takes me spiritually to you and intensifies the wish that I have had for a long time to be in your country in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the reality and of the strength of the values with which God has endowed you, and in order to encourage you to continue undertaking faithfully the human tasks and the Christian mission that God has given you.

I know you would have liked me to be with you now. I understand your wishes, and I am really sorry I cannot comply with them on this occasion. You are aware of the specific reason for my new and very rapid trip to the beloved South American Continent.

The pastoral trip to Great Britain, for many reasons absolutely unpostponable, and the grave conflict which started some weeks ago between this nation and Argentina, have impelled me both to express in a careful and visible way my determination to achieve peace, and to personally meet the children of each country, in order to address fervent prayers to the common father asking for a rapid end to a dramatic situation which is generating deep pain and much concern.

I confide you that since January 1979, when the Chilean and the Argentine Governments asked me to assist them as mediator in the southern dispute, I have been longing for the moment when I may be granted the invaluable grace of visiting at the same time the children of the two nations, in order to join everybody's joy in thanksgiving for the definitive solution of this controversy and for the everlasting strengthening of the peace and friendship between two countries I love so much.

From here, my spirit crosses the Andean mountains which, embraced by Christ the Redeemer closely links your nation with the Argentine nation. My spirit kneels before our Lady of Carmen at the Maipu Shrine as I have done in the Shrine of Our Lady of Lujan with your Argentine brothers, and together with you I ask our Holy Mother to grant that these wishes may soon come true under a pastoral visit to the countries.

Right now I confirm to you the deep affection I feel for the Chilean people and I assure you that you have my best wishes during these brief hours when I am so close to you. I also pray for your spiritual and material well-being, conveying to you my most cordial apostolic benefiction.

Galtieri 'Spiritually Happy'

PY130107 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0030 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Jun (NA) -- President Leopoldo Galtieri said here tonight he feels "spiritually happy" about the visit John Paul II made to Argentina. President Galtieri said this in a note he delivered to journalists after the 1-hour meeting of the military committee had concluded.

President Galtieri reviewed the belligerent situation on Soledad Island between 1730 and 1830 together with the other members of the military committee. Shortly after the meeting he delivered a note to the journalists accredited to Government House outlining his impressions regarding the pope's recent visit.

"I feel spiritually happy and I understand that our people feel the same way," Galtieri said.

The note adds: "We have shared a few but intense hours of our lives with Peter's successor who, as the vicar of Christ, has undoubtedly comforted his spirit with the faith and hope of the Argentine people, along with those of all the other Latin American people who also participated in these unforgettable events."

Before the meeting, and upon returning from Ezeiza International Airport where he saw his holiness off, Galtieri went to the the Joint Staff headquarters to review the situation in the South Atlantic.

Private Meeting 12 Jun

PY140114 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0045 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jun (NA) -- President Leopoldo Galtieri has sent a note to Pope John Paul II thanking him for his exhortations for peace during his visit to Argentina, it was learned today from authoritative sources at San Martin Palace.

Government sources also confirmed that the chief of state yesterday held a private meeting with the holy father shortly before the pope's departure for Rome.

Regarding the thank you note -- the text of which was not disclosed -- it was learned that it will be delivered tomorrow at the Vatican by Jose Mara Alvarez Toledo, the Argentine ambassador before the Holy See.

The meeting between Galtieri and John Paul II was held yesterday from 1520 to 1550 in a private room at Ezeiza International Airport.

It was learned that during the meeting the president briefed the pope on the various developments that had led the Argetnine authorities to make the decision to recapture the Malvinas Islands.

Galtieri may have also reiterated to the pope 'Buenos Aires' continuing desire to negotiate which contrasts with London's aggressive position," the source said.

Close to the end of their meeting, the chief of state and the Pope may have also discussed issues related to the mediation on the Beagle Channel dispute but it was made clear that "it was only a review of the situation."

Farewell Message

PY122039 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1829 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Farewell message by Pope John Paul II at Ezeiza Airport, Buenos Aires -- live]

[Text] My beloved brothers and sisters:

I am about to conclude the visit to your esteemed country, the visit which I have undertaken on behalf of peace during painful moments of your history.

This trip and the one I previously made to Great Britain have permitted me to fulfill my duty as pastor of the universal church and also to appeal to the conscience of the two conflicting parties, at a moment when war actions are taking place, to restore the feelings of peace which reach beyond the laying down of arms. I pray to God the profound conviction that it is necessary to use all available means to achieve a just, honorable and lasting peace may become an operational reality.

During the contacts I made on the two trips I could see that the two peoples, who are suffering the devastation of war and above all the loss of young lives which brings tears and mourning to so many families, wish for peace and insistently ask for it.

Therefore may the responsible individuals in the two countries and in the international community, which is also deeply concerned over the present tensions and struggles, give the families of the two countries what they most fervently wish: the lives and serenity of their sons and loved ones, before new sacrifices add to those which have already been made. Let there be no hesitation in the quest for solutions which safeguard the honor of the two sides and restore peace.

As the fruit of my visit to the noble Argentine nation, I leave for you the message proclaimed before your pastors, the consecrated souls, and before all of you. May the prayer to the Virgin of Lujan and the strength of the love emanating from the eucharist be a constant inspiration along the paths of the fidelity to Christ which he asks of you. I will continue praying insistently together with you for these intentions, so that the present trials may soon come to an end.

I am deeply grateful to the highest officials and to all Argentines, from which I have received so many demonstrations of esteem, respect and cordial togetherness during my visit. I am deeply grateful for all the delightful attentions received, which find in me feelings of constant benevolence toward the sons of this beloved people.

Thank you for your moving enthusiasm which, despite the difficult time which your nation is experiencing, has given me this eloquent and warm welcome.

The hearty and colorful demonstrations of affection which I have received when crossing your plazas and avenues -- above all, Nueve de Julio, Rivadavia and others -- and particularly your presence at the places of prayer have left me with an impression which I take with me deep in my soul. Your prayers, applause and smiles were a constant supplication for peace, continuous evidence of your love of peace.

Follow the road as I have incessantly urged you. On a placard along my road I have seen this: We wish to be your joy. Well then, dear brothers and friends, be the joy of Christ through your fidelity to the faith; be the joy of the church; be the joy of the youth of the world by living and proclaiming unceasingly your work for peace; be the joy of the pope who wishes you to be true young people who destroy hate and build up a better world.

With a goodbye for a short time [hasta pronto], I say farewell to all, blessing every Argentine, particularly those who are sick and those who suffer and weep for the victims of the war.

God bless Argentina. God bless Latin America. God bless the world. Farewell until we meet again.

JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUES ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

British Wounded in Montevideo

PY111634 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1628 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 147]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that on Sunday, 13 June 1982, the British hospital ship Herald will arrive at 0900 at the Montevideo port carrying 60 British casualties. After they disembark, the wounded will be taken to London, England, by plane. However, the specific date and time they will be taken to England is not known.

'Psychological Actions' of UK

PY112321 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2234 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 148]

[Text] The Joint Staff has observed that a large amount of contradictory information has been released by international press agencies and officials of the British Government regarding the results of the military actions of 8 June 1982 in the area of Bahia Agradable.

Based on these reports, the Joint Staff has analyzed the psychological actions of the enemy's intent to confuse international public opinion by keeping them away from an objective treatment of the subject.

Based on the studies made and the conclusions obtained, the following emerge:

1. That in the last 72 hours, spokesmen of the British Defense Ministry have reported that the Argentine Air Force has lost 4-12 aircraft when in reality there were two Argentine aircraft which did not return. That in reference to ships and personnel, the British report minimizes the damages and casualties suffered, although the facts will oblige them later to label what has happened a disaster, that the attack suffered, despite the magnitude of the losses, did not affect the British offensive capabilities, which is then denied in the reports of British correspondents present in the action.

2. That what has been exposed in the prior point, clearly shows the lack of objectivity and seriousness of the information provided by British officials as it is impossible to continue hiding that the landing attempt in Bahia Agradable caused serious human and material losses among the British forces.

This Joint Staff, beyond the logistical reservations which any military operation requires, understands that one should have profound respect for the recipient of the information, when it is prepared and released.

This concept is not reflected in the actions of the British Government and press, who not only distort and hide information but show a basic concern in denying the personnel casualties and material damages by providing, on occasions, information which in relation to the facts is ridiculous and incredible.

Attack on Hospital Ship

PY112353 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2333 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 149]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that today, 11 June 1982, at 0810, British aircraft attacked with air-to-surface missiles the zone of Puerto Argentino, firing them at the hospital ship Bahia Paraiso which was anchored there.

This ship was carrying, in addition to its crew and wounded personnel, a commission of the International Red Cross. Two missiles were fired; one hit near the ship and the second turned its course, causing serious damage to a nearby house belonging to island inhabitants.

Independently of the protests that are being made through diplomatic channels as the result of the mentioned actions, the Joint Staff expresses its profound concern because these, without any doubt, mark a clear violation of basic human rights and a tendency not to respect the classic norms of humanity which rule any military conflict.

The government of the Malvinas Islands has adopted all the necessary measures to guarantee, as much as possible, that the inhabitants of the islands do not suffer the consequences of another British attack like the one described.

British Attack Civilians

PY141505 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1416 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 150]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that yesterday, 11 June 1982, at 2300, British forces started an indiscriminate bombardment on the city of Puerto Argentine, killing two women, 26 and 30 years of age, wounding two others, 30 and 35 years of age and wounding two men, 36 and 32 years of age.

All of these, who are Malvinas inhabitants, Kelpers, were surprised by the naval bombardment in their homes.

Concerning this fact, this Joint Staff especially emphasizes that during all naval bombardments carried out by British forces to date, no attacks had previously been launched on the civilian population which, in this case, was a priority target.

It should be noted that the modern firing systems used by the enemy and its training experience rule out that what happened may have been caused by a mistake.

This attack on innocent civilian inhabitants, together with the attack launched by British aircraft on the hospital ship Bahia Paraiso, is a serious call to reflect on Britain's disrespect for human rights, an attitude which undoubtedly stands as an affront on the Western world.

All of the sharply contrasts with the actions undertaken by the Argentine forces, which have always acted with the utmost moderation and humanity, as is proven by the fact that they seized the islands without inflicting any casualties on either the British forces or the inhabitants and without affecting the inhabitants' goods and/or properties.

British Attack 12 Jun

PY121426 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1418 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 151]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports: Early this morning, 12 June 1982, British forces initiated a ground attack against our positions in the Puerto Argentino area. Heavy fighting is now going on in that area.

British Frigate Disabled

PY121923 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1915 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 152]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that early this morning, 12 June 1982, the Argentine Air Force attacked and set on fire a British frigate that was bombarding the civilian population of Puerto Argentino.

The mentioned ship was put out action and was abandoned by its crew.

Casualties Among Falklanders

PY122008 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1943 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 153]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that during the attack launched yesterday, 11 June, by British naval units against Puerto Argentino and as a result of their fire having been centered on the houses of civilians residing on the islands, the following casaulties occurred among the islanders:

Dead: Susan Whitley, 30, a British citizen and Dorin Boner, 46, a Malvinas citizen, born 24 October 1935, passport No 323.490.

Wounded: May Goodwin, 82, a Malvinas citizen, seriously wounded; Veronica Fowler, 38, married, teacher, a British citizen, born in Scotland on 18 October 1944, Passport No 085.402, slightly wounded; John Fowler, 39, married, a British citizen, born on 17 October 1943, father of two children -- 2-year-old Raquel and a newborn baby -- seriously wounded; Steve Whitley, 35, British citizen, education superintendent, seriously wounded.

Extreme efforts are being made at health facilities in the zone to save the lives of the four wounded. These citizens, both British and Malvinas, who were either killed or wounded by British guns, are the very ones who the British Government claims to protect and whose interests it claims to defend in waging this struggle for a land it had usurped and which, therefore, does not belong to it.

Reports 12 June Action

PY130447 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0423 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 154]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that the following combat actions took place on 12 June 1982:

1. At 0250 enemy troops totaling approximately 4,500 men, very well equipped with high technology weapons, taking advantage of a line of hills began to move toward Puerto Argentino.

2. The enemy troops captured Two Sisters Mountain and part of Mount Harriet, but in front established between Mounts Langdon and Harriet, they were stopped by Argentine forces. Later, the Argentine forces regrouped east of Mount Harriet, which is currently occupied by the enemy, to stabilize the situation which is now prevailing.

3. The enemy was able to advance 3 and 1/2 km into the Argentine security system. This situation does not constitute by itself a decisive sign of success or failure which will ultimately depend on the implementation of a defensive plan.

4. The situation remains unchanged and the fighting continues with intensive artillery and mortar fire from both sides.

5. A British Harrier plane was shot down and another was damaged during the fighting.

In conclusion it is proper to state that the developments of these actions reveal the large-scale use by the British forces of good support elements. Resisting their action is an Argentine force with a good technical level, adequately equipped and with excellent fighting spirit.

Bombardment Protested

PY131659 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1627 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 155]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that yesterday, 12 June 1982, the Argentine Foreign Ministry has delivered to British officials, through the Embassy of the Federative Republic of Brazil, a protest note for the bombardment by British ships of the population of Puerto Argentino which resulted in two deaths and four wounded as well as for the attack of British aircraft against the Argentine hospital ship Bahia Paraiso which was transporting wounded and personnel of the International Red Cross.

Among other things, the above-mentioned note said:

The British Government can hardly request the Argentine Government to assume the responsibilities related to the protection of the civilian population when the British forces themselves are bombarding the same people whom they request be protected.

It is also incomprehensible that at the same time that a request is made to the Argentine Government to facilitate the access to Puerto Argentino of members of the committee of the International Red Cross, the British Government attacks the ship which is carrying them to that port.

For all these reasons, the Argentine Government wishes to denounce these actions, which are serious violations of the Geneva Convention and threaten the life and security of the civilian population in Puerto Argentino as well as members of the International Red Cross who are in that city fulfilling a mission of a strictly humanitarian nature with the knowledge and agreement of the British Government.

12-13 June Combat Activity

PY131753 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 156]

[Text] The Joint Staff hereby reports that during the night and up to 1200 [1500 GMT] today, 13 June, 1982, the following developments have been registered in the Malvinas area:

1. There were no confrontations between infantry forces;

2. Artillery fire was sparse;

3. Argentine Air Force aircraft attacked the Two Sisters area;

4. It is believed that the sparse activities of the enemy is due to yesterday's efforts which have forced it to regroup its forces in order to resume the attack;

5. The Argentine forces are readjusting their defenses and are ready to go into action.

13 June Actions

PY140353 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0337 GMT 14 Jun 82

[Joint Staff Communique No 157]

[Text] The Joint Staff reports that the following combat actions took place yesterday, 13 June 1982:

1. The Argentine Air Force carried out several incursions on the enemy's personnel and materiel with positive results, since direct hits on ground vehicles, personnel, helicopters and containers were verified.

2. The enemy's artillery fired on the Argentine artillery which responded with concentrations of fire which have shown obvious results especially on Mount Harriet and Two Sisters. These actions kept up throughout the day.

3. In the afternoon, between 1530 and 1600, British troops tried to advance toward Mount Harriet. The Argentine artillery repelled them, forcing them to protect themselves with smoke screens and to withdraw. British helicopters could later be seen undertaking intense efforts to withdraw their casualties from the area.

4. The enemy is making an intense effort to reorganize its lines after the high number of casualties and material losses suffered up to now.

NEUTRAL ZONE ESTABLISHED IN FALKLANDS CAPITAL

PY132301 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2250 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jun (NA) -- The authorities have established a neutral zone in Puerto Argentino, capital of the Malvinas Islands, to safeguard the civilian population and the wounded from the fighting, it was officially reported today.

The zone encompasses the church and the area encircled by Ross, John, Dean and Thilomed Streets, that is, two blocks of the downtown area of the capital of the archipelago.

The establishment of this neutral zone was decided upon a visit made to Puerto Argentino last Thursday and Friday by delegates of the International Red Cross committee.

"No materiel will be permitted in that zone with the exception of those taken from wounded or ill combatants who might be there," the Foreign Ministry stated in a note sent to the regional office for Latin America of the International Red Cross committee.

The note, which was sent by the San Martin Palace special Red Cross group chaired by Francisco Pulit, was released tonight by the Joint Staff.

Argentina also lodged a protest with Great Britain over recent attacks launched on the hospital ship "Bahia Paraiso" which carried Red Cross delegates to Puerto Argentino and over the death of two islanders and the wounding of four others.

The note released tonight states:

"The Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship -- special International Red Cross group -- hereby presents its greetings to the regional office for Latin America of the International Red Cross committee and would like to report the following:

"On the occasion of a visit made to Puerto Argentino on 10-11 June by delegates of the International Red Cross committee, Mr Martin Fuhrer discussed the establishment of a neutral zone in that place with local authorities. Based on these talks and inspired by Article 15 of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, the Argentine authorities have decided to establish a neutral zone in Puerto Argentino.

"This zone will encompass the church and an area encircled by Ross, John, Dean and Thilomed Streets.

"This zone is designed to give shelter from the fighting to the following persons, without distinctions:

"A. Wounded and ill combatants or noncombatants.

"B. Those who are complying with any military duties during their stay in the zone.

"C. The personnel charged with organizing, managing and controlling that zone who will be appointed by the local authorities.

"No materiel will be permitted in that zone except for those weapons taken from wounded or ill combatants who might be there.

"Local authorities will immediately notify the people of Puerto Argentino of the location of the neutral zone and the type of people who can be admitted there.

"The Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship -- special International Red Cross group -- takes this opportunity to convey to the regional office for Latin America of the International Red Cross committee the assurances of its highest consideration and esteem."

DIPLOMATS REFUSE TO WELCOME PRESIDENT REAGAN

PY120327 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0309 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Washington, 11 Jun (TELAM) -- Argentine diplomats today refused to participate in welcoming President Ronald Reagan on his return form Europe. They had been invited to be part of the welcoming committee.

The Argentine missions to the U.S. and the OAS received invitations similar to others received by diplomatic missions, but the heads of the Argentine missions decided that no official from their missions should go to Andrews Air Force Base, where the presidential plane will land.

The invitations to members of the diplomatic corp to participate in the welcoming ceremony organized by the White House included some 50,000 base access tickets, distributed primarily among public officials.

Argentine-U.S. relations have deteriorated since the Reagan administration decided to support Great Britain in the conflict over the Malvinas.

CASTRO MADERO TERMS USSR 'RELIABLE COUNTRY'

PY132337 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1305 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Jun (NA) -- Today Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA), stated that from the technical viewpoint the possibility exists for Argentina to build nuclear powered submarines.

He pointed out that this does not mean that the possibility is already at hand and that it depends on the national executive branch.

Regarding the Argentine purchases of enriched uranium, Castro Madero stated that the Soviet Union "is a reliable country," while the United States was no longer reliable.

Castro Madero met with journalists at Ezeiza Airport today on his arrival in this capital from Vienna where he attended the second meeting of board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

In reply to a question about the possibility of Argentina building a nuclear powered submarine, the CNEA chairman said: "I did not say we were in a position to make it, I just announced that my government reserved the right to develop what is known as non-proscribed military use of nuclear energy."

He noted that the above included nuclear submarines and added that its implementation will have to be decided by the executive branch which will have to determine "whether it can provide the means to carry out the project."

Asked whether he believes the possibility existed, he said: "Of course."

Commenting on the decisionmaking weight carried by the great powers within international organizations, he said that "their privileged position at the Security Council is also reflected at the IAEA because they are the only ones which can make nuclear bombs."

He added: "They even do more than that because while they themselves use nuclear energy for military purposes, they prevent other countries from doing the same."

As for the purchase of enriched uranium from the Soviet Union, he noted that "it is important because we need it for our irradiation reactors which are operating at Ezeiza, for the one which will be operating in Bariloche and for our future exports."

"Above all we made it clear in our presentation," he said "when the safeguards agreement was approved that the agreement bound a reliable country -- unlike the United States which is no longer reliable -- to a responsible country like Argentina which can utilize the uranium without causing any concern to the rest of the world."

Commenting on the technological aid requested by Latin American countries in the nuclear field, he said: I believe that to the extent they develop their nuclear programs their requirements will grow accordingly.

He said: "We have cooperation agreements with all South American countries which are being normally implemented through the visit of many secretaries and the sending of missions consisting of scientists and experts."

Finally, he said that the pace of technological aid from Canada for the construction of the nuclear plant of Embalse Rio Tercero will be maintained and noted that the plant could start operating this year.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MEXICO -- The Mexican Government has approved the appointment of Rafael M. Vazquez as Argentine ambassador to Mexico. Vazquez is the present Argentine ambassador to Cuba. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1612 GMT 8 Jun 82 PY]

MINISTER DISCLOSES PLOT AGAINST GOVERNMENT

PY130029 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2345 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] La Paz, 12 Jun (TELAM) -- A subversive plot aimed at destabilizing the government was disclosed today by the Bolivian interior minister, Col Romulo Mercado Garnica.

The interior minister said government intelligence services uncovered a subversive group which had been plotting underground.

Commenting on the situation in the country, the minister said there was calm and gave assurances that security personnel had not committed excesses against transportation leaders when they raided the building of the Transport Federation during a meeting. The minister declined to identify the groups or persons are trying to create a climate conductive to subversion.

TORRELIO INSTALLS MILITARY DISCIPLINE BOARD

PY130234 Paris AFP in Spanish 0218 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] La Paz, 11 Jun (AFP) -- The president of the republic, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, today installed the members of a board of discipline of the armed forces who are charged with bringing to trial those generals and colonels involved in illegal activities. The board will be chaired by Gen Ramiro Villarroel, who noted that the members of the board will faithfully observe all existing military provisions and regulations.

NOTE INDICATES CRISIS WITHIN LEFTIST PARTY

PY121407 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] There are signs of an internal crisis within the Revolutionary Party of the Nationalist Left, PRIN. The party's founders and senior members have issued a note in the wake of the sectarianism and bureaucratic maneuvers which have prevailed in the party for a long time.

One of the first resolutions in the note states that the decision to expel Mario Carrasco Marin, a meritorious leader who has been faithful to PRIN's original principles, is not recognized. The note also says that the "pseudoleaders" of the unsuccessful national conference in December 1979, which led to the break between workers and the people, on one side, and the bureaucracy, are not recognized.

TRANSPORTATION SECTOR LIFTS STRIKE 11 JUNE

PY120208 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpt] The indefinite strike that was being observed by the transportation sector throughout the country was lifted today at 1730 during a special general meeting attended by the leaders of all the federations of drivers of the interior of the country. The meeting was also attended by Dr (Espana Smith) on behalf of the government, to negotiate a solution to the conflict.

At the end of the meeting, (Espana Smith) said the agreement provided that current bus and freight fares would not be increased.

FLEET RETURNS FROM SOUTHERN WATERS 12 JUNE

PY130125 Paris AFP in Spanish 2359 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Valparaiso, 12 Jun (AFP) -- Ships of a Chilean squadron anchored in this port today after concluding another annual training period in southern waters, according to reports here. The Chilean squadron, led by the cruiser O'Higgins, had moved to Punta Arenas, 750 km southwest of the Malvinas Islands and 2,500 km south of Santiago, shortly after the Anglo-Argentine crisis broke out.

On that occasion Navy Commander in Chief German Guesalaga asserted that they had to take precautions with a conflict at their door because one never knows how events are likely to develop. It was noted that the ships carried out routine exercises in southern waters, which were contemplated in the regular training plan. The ships began to arrive this morning in Valparaiso and all docked shortly after noon.

PRESIDENT SENDS LETTER TO PERUVIAN COUNTERPART

PY140551 Paris AFP in Spanish 1415 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 10 Jun (AFP) -- The Anglo-Argentine war over the Malvinas Islands is one of the topics in a personal letter Chilean President Augusto Pinochet has sent to his Peruvian counterpart, Fernando Belaunde Terry. The message will be delivered by Chilean Deputy Foreign Minister Sergio Covarrubias, who will meet with the Peruvian president in Lima today.

According to Foreign Ministry spokesmen, Pinochet stresses Chile's adherence to international law, the peaceful solution of controversies and respect for international treaties when conflicts occur among states. They added that the letter also expresses recognition of the peace efforts President Belaunde initiated when the Anglo-Argentine conflict broke out.

ROJAS GALDAMES AFFIRMS POSITION OF NEUTRALITY

PY120152 Paris AFP in Spanish 2143 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 11 Jun (AFP) -- Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames said here today that Chile maintains solid neutrality on the conflict over the Malvinas Islands and wants peace to return to the South Atlantic as soon as possible. He said: We do not have an attitude of indifference, but on the contrary an alert, concerned and sympathetic neutrality.

Regarding Argentina, a country with which Chile shares more than 5,000 km of border, Rojas Galdames said: We have historic links because we are neighbors and, without violating neutrality, we can provide aid , as we have done and will continue to do within a humanitarian policy. He added: We want this to be resolved as soon as possible and by peaceful means. It worries us because it has been going on for more than 2 months and the military actions are intensifying instead of giving way to a peaceful solution.

ARCHBISHOP SILVA ENRIQUEZ NOTES NEXT PAPAL VISIT

PY122127 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2100 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Jun (TELAM) -- Chilean Archbishop Raul Silva Enriquez today said the pope could make another visit to Argentina in September of next year and also come to Chile. Silva Enriquez talked to newsmen shortly before leaving Ezeiza Airport after the departure of the holy father.

M-19 GUERRILLAS ANNOUNCE TRUCE UNTIL 20 JUNE

PA112033 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1710 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Bogota, 11 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- The leftwing 19 April Movement (M-19) has announced a truce in its guerrilla activities until 20 Jun "to facilitate" the Colombian Government's suspension of the state of siege. The government promulgated a decree Wednesday lifting the existing state of siege as of 20 June, in the belief that order has been fully restored in the country. The state of siege existed in Colombia for 3 decades.

In a communique to the media, the M-19, the most active guerrilla group in Colombia for the past few years, said that "after 4 years of a systematic denial of peace, President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala has taken a step toward its achievement." The movement said it will enforce a truce in its "military activity" until 20 June, but gave no indication as to what it will do after that date. The M-19 message said that "with the suspension of the state of siege, our country, with the determination of its people, must take new steps to consolidate peace, to permit dialogue with the guerrillas and to turn a broad and unconditional amnesty for political prisoners into reality."

The amnesty decree, issued 4 months ago and expiring on 19 June, was rejected by the Colombian rebel groups. The amnesty excludes those accused of assassination and of other crimes considered atrocious. The government said on suspending the state of siege that the guerrilla cells that seek to disrupt order have been gradually reduced by the armed forces. President Turbay explained that his decision to lift the state of siege has the full support of the government, the armed forces and the leaders of the traditional Liberal and Conservative parties.

RETIRED GENERAL QUESTIONS MILITARY CAPABILITY

PA131950 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Bogota -- Retired Gen Jose Joaquin Matallana said today that the Colombian armed forces do not currently have any capacity to defend national sovereignty. He warned that if the state does not have a military instrument with which to command respect, it will be lost when diplomatic actions fail. In remarks to Cadena Super, Matallana analyzed the defense capacity of each of the country's branches and concluded that in a conflict the country essentially has only the courage of our soldiers.

General Matallana indicated that our army knows nothing about missiles, rockets and field artillery, it has no air defense and has critical weaknesses. The retired officer also questioned the lifting of the state of siege by the government. He said this seeks only to improve the image of the current administration.

He indicated that this government has been characterized as the most repressive of the regimes of the national front, and he noted that distinguished personalities and organizations such as Amnesty International and the Inter-American Human Rights Committee agree on this point.

PRESIDENT-ELECT PROMISES TO DEVELOP AMAZON AREA

PA131955 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Leticia -- President-elect Belisario Betancur again promised to use all the capacity of the Colombian state to bring prosperity to Colombia's Amazon region. Betancur visited this area for 2 days to learn of its needs in order to plan a special strategy to overcome its underdevelopment. In the next few hours the president-elect will visit the zone of Turbo on the border with Panama for the same purpose.

DEFENSE MINISTER REJECTS CALL FOR MILITARY COUP

PA120001 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Gen Jorge Maldonado Mino, minister of national defense, has said that the armed forces support democracy and are prepared to defend it. The minister made this statement on rejecting the coupist ideas of the coastal farmers. He reiterated that the farmers' subversive call is foolhardy because the armed forces are committed to their professional duties and to their efforts for the good of the fatherland and the greatness of the nation.

[Begin Maldonado recording] The least I could say about those statements is that they are foolhardy. Just as military leaders could not under any circumstances call on the farmers to serve us in the discharge of our specific duties, we do not believe the president or the vice president of the chamber of agriculture or any institutional, classist or political representative is authorized or other wise empowered to call upon the military at will for any real or apparent reason. It is worthwhile to make it every clear that the military serves the highest interests of the Ecuadorean people exclusively. As we all know, it is a serious institution that does not and will not lend itself to anyone's political adventures.

On this occasion I would like to reiterate that the armed forces are devoted exclusively to fulfillment of the mission assigned to them by the law and regulations. They form a strongly united, apolitical corps that works for the nation's greatness and well-being. It is foolhardy, to say the least, to say that the armed forces contain rightist, leftist or centerist elements, as unscrupulous politicians have charged in a malevolent and machiavellian manner. [end recording]

VICE PRESIDENT BRINGS CHARGES IN ROLDOS DEATH

PA122225 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Loja -- Ecuadorean Vice President Leon Roldos Aguilera has brought charges against (Pedro William Plaza Munoz) for the death of former President Jaime Roldos Aguilera. Attorneys Oswaldo Rossi, Ney Barrionuevo, Lotario Maldonado Paz and Mauro Robles went to police headquarters today and said they were there on behalf of Vice President Roldos Aguilera to present charges against (Plaza Munoz) for the death of Jaime Roldos Aguilera, the vice president's brother, and Marta Bucaram de Roldos, his sister-in-law.

A document delivered to Police Chief (Adolfo Ledezma) contains the vice president's accusation against Plaza Munoz, who lives in Guayaquil and works for the Flight Protection Department of the National Civil Aviation Office in Guayaquil. Plaza Munoz was in charge of protection for the flight that carried Jaime Roldos Aguilera from Quito to Zapotillo on 24 May 1981. Leon Roldos notes in the document that in making this accusation against Plaza Munoz, he is not releasing any other people of possible responsibility. In conclusion, he asks (Ledezma) to request information from the investigation committees of Ecuador and of the U.S. Air Force.

BELAUNDE, SUZUKI ISSUE JOINT PRESS ANNOUNCEMENT

OW120205 Tokyo KYODO In English 0055 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Lima, 11 Jun (KYODO) -- Japanese and Peruvian leaders agreed to make utmost efforts for a peaceful settlement of the Anglo-Argentine conflict over the Falkland Islands, a joint press announcement issued here said Friday. Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry confirmed that their countries would support principles of the U.N. Charter to solve the crisis, the announcement said.

The 13-point announcement also said Japan promised to extend up to yen 10 billion (about dollar 40 million) in economic assistance to the Latin American country. The leaders of the two countries also reached agreement to promote bilateral interchanges in sports, culture and other fields, the announcement said. Belaunde accepted Suzuki's invitation for him to visit Japan. The timing of his visit will be determined through diplomatic channels, it added. The joint announcement was issued after Suzuki and Belaunde met for about one hour.

At the meeting, Suzuki and Belaunde praised UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar of Peru for his mediation efforts in the Falklands conflict, Japanese officials said. Suzuki argued for realizing a UN resolution on April 3 which called for a ceasefire and an Argentine withdrawal from the islands, the official said. Belaunde agreed to call for a peaceful settlement of the Falklands crisis but did not mention Peru's basic stand or present a specific request to Japan on the matter, the officials said.

The Peruvian president showed great interest in Suzuki's Pacific basin concept which calls for economic cooperation between Pacific coastal nations, they said.

Before meeting with Belaunde, Suzuki conferred with Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa to work out details of Japan's economic assistance to Peru. Suzuki promised to extend yen 4.7 billion (about dollar 19.1 million) in low-interest official loans to finance a Peruvian fishery port project, the officials said. Japan also agreed to provide low-interest loans for a TV broadcasting project, and extend aids to help Peru expand agricultural and fishery production, they said.

ULLOA ON MILITARY, TRANSPORT AID TO ARGENTINA

PY121550 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0254 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Lima, 11 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa said today that Peru is giving Argentina various types of assistance but that Peru is not involved militarily in the Argentine-British conflict over the Malvinas Islands. Ulloa, who made these remarks after a meeting of the Council of Ministers, said Argentina has requested neither military aid nor active participation in the conflict form any country.

The foreign minister revealed that Peru responded affirmatively to an Argentine request for help in transporting wounded soldiers from Comodoro Rivadavia, in the South, to Buenos Aires, and that transport planes will probably perform this service in the next hours.

Denial on Mirages

PY112256 Paris AFP in Spanish 1633 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Lima, 11 Jun (AFP) -- Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella last night denied a report from Washington that Peru had sent 10 Mirages to Argentina to help in the conflict over the Malvinas. The foreign minister, who had previously consulted with Aeronautics Minister Jose Garcia Calderon, stated that the report was absolutely false because no plane or pilot had been sent as military aid to Argentina. A decision of that nature can only be made by President Fernando Belaunde, who is commander in chief of the Peruvian Armed Forces and who also conducts the country's foreign policy, Arias Stella added. The Peruvian foreign minister also said that a subject of that nature would have to be known and discussed in the congress.

Press agency reports indicate, however, that intelligence sources who circulated the report are unaware whether some of the Peruvian planes participated in the battles at Puerto Enriqueta, Bahia Agradable and Fitzroy in the Malvinas.

NICARAGUA'S ROBELO ARRIVES, GIVES INTERVIEW

PA111929 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Excerpts] The world's free nations must help us to overthrow the communist dictatorship in Nicaragua, Engr Alfonso Robelo, former member of that country's government junta, said in Panama City today. RPC reporter Rene Hernandez presents the following report:

[Hernandez] Engr Alfonso Robelo, a former member of the Nicaraguan Government junta who broke with that government because he does not share the views of the present leaders, is visiting Panama at the start of a tour of various American countries intended to rally support for the overthrow of the Sandinist government.

Analyzing Nicaragua's problems, Robelo feels that there was more freedom and a more democratic climate in Somoza's time. [Begin recording] [Robelo] In Somoza's time, many of his opponents, including myself, faced him openly and decisively without ever having our properties confiscated or expropriated. Many people who are now in the government never had their properties threatened in Somoza's time. Today, however, properties have been confiscated, because of the greed that characterizes the current FSLN leaders. We may say, however, that this does not directly affect the people. There is something, though, that does affect the people. There is greater scarcity in Nicaragua today than in Somoza's time. I daresay that there is generally less freedom today, as well.

[Hernandez] Engr Alfonso Robelo, press reports recently stated that you sold some company to Panamanian Brig Gen Ruben Dario Paredes in order to prevent its confiscation by the Sandinist government. Is this true?

[Robelo] It is totally false. Not only false, but ridiculous. I have no business connections with General Paredes. I am his friend and I respect him highly. But the story is absurd and false. In fact, I can't imagine how it got started. I believe that it was a press dispatch datelined Managua. I don't know if someone in Managua intended to hurt General Paredes or to create a nonexistent business connection between us. The whole thing is both false and ridiculous [end recording]

[Hernandez] The former member of the Sandinist junta also said that a return to his country under the present circumstances would be suicidal.

[Begin recording] [Robelo] No, I cannot return to Nicaragua. It would be suicidal. I fought from inside, first as a member of the government junta, to which I belonged for 9 months; and later, from outside the government, but always from within the revolution. This is something that the Panamanian people must clearly understand. I am a part of the true Nicaraguan revolution, fighting against the real counterrevolutionaries who are now in power in Nicaragua and who have diverted the revolution from its original course; that is, I consider myself a revolutionary, while they, in fact, are the counterrevolutionaries. Thus, for me to return to Nicaragua under such circumstances would amount to suicide. I spent 2 years in Nicaragua fighting from the plains, denouncing the Marxist-Leninist leaders, who respond only to Soviet-Cuban interests. My life had been so gravely threatened that I felt I had already taken enough risks and that, if I were to continue our struggle, I had better do it from outside Nicaragua. [end recording]

[Hernandez] Robelo affirms that today there is less freedom of expression in Nicaragua than there was in the past.

[Begin recording] [Robelo] It is much more difficult to publish LA PRENSA in Nicaragua today than in Somoza's time. There is a much more severe press censorship and there is less freedom of expression today than in Somoza's time. This has been made very clear; it is not only I who says it. It was said by someone who has great authority to make such a statement -- Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Barrios, the son of Nicaragua's martyr for public freedom. [end recording]

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT PROTESTS SANDINIST RIVER RESTRICTIONS

PA120214 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Once again, a military patrol of the Sandinist Peoples Army has violated [the sovereignty of] Costa Rican territory by intercepting a group of tourists who were travelling to Puerto Viejo via the San Juan River, prompting another protest by the Costa Rican Government. The U.S. and European tourists were travelling on a boat chartered by the Costa Rican enterprise, Seas Travel Service, when they were stopped by a Sandinist patrol, forced to leave the boat and had all their belongings checked. The government considers this Sandinist army action a violation of the Costa Rican right to free navigation on the San Juan River.

After Sunday's [date not further expanded] incident, in which 10 tourists were arrested on their way to Puerto Viejo, Sarapiqui, members of the Sandinist People's Army advised the Costa Rican Government that Costa Rican traffic on the San Juan river had been restricted. The members of the Sandinist army warned that this restriction mainly applied to boats carrying U.S. and European tourists.

The Costa Rican Government believes that the Nicaraguan Government has no right to limit the free navigation rights on the San Juan River. Restriction of these rights, to which Costa Rica is fundamentally and perpetually entitled, violates the economic interests of our country.

The Costa Rican Government has emphatically protested to the Nicaraguan Government and has asked that government to promptly take the necessary actions against the members of the patrol that committed this outrage, and to prevent the repetition of such a condemnable act in the future.

The note of protest, which was delivered to the Nicaraguan army representative in San Jose states that despite the protest over the illegal and outrageous act committed by the Sandinist patrol on Sunday, that same patrol has threatened to prevent a boat with tourists from transitting the same river on Sunday, 13 June, as scheduled by the Seas Travel Service.

Volio Discusses Protests

PA120228 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] The Sandinists again violated our territory last night. They staged an armed raid at the mouth of the Sarapiqui River and fired shots in this border area. Victor Tinoco, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, will come to Costa Rica next week. The Security Council is considering possible measures to be taken against the Sandinists.

Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez said that the Sandinist People's Army has again violated our national territory. For this reason, the Security Council is meeting to decide what steps should be taken. Let us listen now to Volio's statements, with details about the latest events at the Nicaraguan border:

[Begin recording] [Volio] I have already presented two protest notes because the Nicaraguan Government -- more precisely, the Sandinist People's Army -- has been raiding Costa Rican territory and preventing Costa Rican from exercising its right to navigate through the San Juan River as provided by the border treaty between Costa Rica and Nicaragua. We are fully entitled to rights of navigation. Last night, there was another serious incident, which we are going to analyze today. It took place at La Boca de Sarapiqui.

I filed the protest and I already have an answer from the Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister. It is quite possible that he will come here Monday to comply with our request for an explanation.

[Question] What will happen if the Nicaraguan Government does not put an end to these problems? What action would the Costa Rican Government take?

[Volio] We intend to decide what actions may be necessary. We may have to take action in the future, but I have doubts that this Nicaraguan policy, which is in violation of international law, will persist. [end recording]

FIVE NICARAGUAN COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES ARRESTED

PA120447 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] The police have arrested five Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries who are apparently part of a larger group planning to carry out hostile actions against the Nicaraguan Government. Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon, public security minister, said that this action is aimed at protecting Costa Rica's neutrality, and at discouraging Sandinist intervention in our affairs and violation of Costa Rican territory.

As in almost all previous cases, the arrested counterrevolutionaries will be questioned by the Costa Rican intelligence police and subsequently deported or expelled, Solano Calderon said.

EL SALVADOR

TERRORISTS DESTROY 18 BUSES IN SAN SALVADOR AREA

PA112229 San Salvador El Diario DE HOY in Spanish 11 Jun 82 pp 2, 25

[Excerpts] A total of 18 buses were destroyed yesterday in simultaneous terrorist attacks in San Salvador's downtown and suburban areas. At least four persons were injured.

The perpetrators of the terrorist acts carried .45- and .38-caliber handguns, and used small explosive charges, weighing approximately 2 lbs each. The security corps defused four bombs that did not go off.

PEASANT GROUP DECRIES SUSPENSION OF DECREE 207

PA111735 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 8 Jun 82 p 21

[Paid advertisement placed by the Salvadoran Peasant Movement]

[Text] In regard to the agrarian reform program, the Salvadoran Peasant Movement [Movimiento Campesino Salvadoreno -- MOS] wishes to state the following to the Salvadoran people and to the peoples of the world:

We have assessed the agreements reached by the honorable Constituent Assembly and the supreme government on the reforms. It is very clear that this process, rather than representing an advancement, is a retrogression to the status of 10 years ago; no matter how many explanations are printed in the newspapers, it will not be possible to hide the extant interest in returning economic and political power to the wealthiest class. A statement was published in the press to the effect that the 1-year suspension of Decree No 207 was designed to expand agrarian reform and to give guarantees and priority to farmers who deal in cotton, sugarcane, coffee and livestock. This can be understood to mean that agrarian reform will be used to benefit the large farmers instead of the have-nots.

The minister of agriculture and livestock has said that the suspension of Decree No 207 was also intended to decrease the large-scale violence, but one must realize that the little plots of land that were distributed or were about to de distributed had no harmful effects on the aforementioned crops...

Moreover, in the wake of those decrees, there has been an alarming resurgence of violence throughout the country, and former owners everywhere are dislodging the peasants from their plots. The poor peasants are turned out in the most miserable condition, as helpless as newborn babies.

We wish to tell the top rulers who have reached those agreements that they should open flexible sources of credit to organizations like cooperatives, cooperative groups or their supporters, and not merely for farm loans, but so that land can be obtained at a fair price, even if this is to be accomplished through negotiations.

Remember that the poor man gave his vote because he wants his problems solved and that you rulers promised to solve the serious problems with which these people are faced. If you fail to do this, these same people will turn their backs on you when you need them once again. It is necessary for you to demonstrate with deeds that you truly care about these people and that you will solve their problems. We hereby specify some things that should be done:

1. The state of siege should be lifted once and for all and unionization should be supported.

2. Assistance to cooperatives should be increased.

3. The people's lives should be respected.

4. Persons who are being unjustly held in jail should be released.

Respect for the dignity and rights of peasants!

[Signed] for the MCS: Bartolo Sanchez Garcia, Cedula 1-3-0050450.

WORLD SOLIDARITY FRONT LEADER DESCRIBES GOALS

PA081500 Paris AFP in Spanish 1650 GMT 7 Jun 82

[Text] Paris, 7 Jun (AFP) -- Informed sources report that Bill Zimmerman, president of the World Front for Solidarity [Frente Mundial de Solidaridad -- FMS] with El Salvador has been received by an adviser to the French prime minister, and that he has called upon Western governments to prevent U.S. intervention in El Salvador.

The FMS with El Salvador was created on 30 April in Mexico, with the participation of 270 organizations representing 30 countries. Of these 270 organizations, 26 are from the United States. The organization has asked Western countries, especially France, to develop diplomatic policies in accordance with the French-Mexican declaration of August 1981 and has asked democratic and progressive organizations worldwide to join the FMS.

According to Zimmerman, U.S. citizens are against Reagan's foreign policy, particularly his policy towards Central America. This was recently shown in a Gallup poll in which 89 percent of the population said they were against armed intervention in El Salvador and 74 percent thought that the U.S. presence in that country would lead to another Vietnam.

Talking about internal opposition, Zimmerman recalled that one-third of the U.S. Congress voted against further military aid to the junta of El Salvador. To highlight this figure, he reacalled that "in 1965, only two congressmen opposed the sending of troops to Vietnam." Zimmerman explained that this position accounted for the reduction to $66 million in aid to El Salvador, from the $156 million asked for that country in the U.S. aid plan for the Caribbean Basin.

To obtain approval for continuing aid to El Salvador, every 6 months Reagan must present to Congress a report on the human rights situation in that country. Concerning this, Zimmerman said that a great public pressure campaign is currently being staged in the United States "to get Congress to deny that authorization next 26 July."

Zimmerman underscored the importance of the FMS and said that "this is the first time in history that such an organization has existed." In Europe, for example, it includes organizations from France, Spain, Great Britain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Italy.

Speaking about elections held in El Salvador this past 28 March, Zimmerman stated that it was enough to refer to the junta's statements. "A day before the elections they reported that 800,000 ballots had been printed. A few hours afterward they reported that 450,000 votes had been counted. Finally, thanks to what is called a 'night vote' in El Salvador, they reported 1.25 million voters."

The FMS president declared that Roberto d'Aubuisson's election meant "the reemergence of fascism in El Salvador, to which the United States is totally committed." He also feels that a negotiated political solution will not be possible as long as a D'Aubuisson controls this sector.

Zimmerman noted that Robert White former U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, has referred to D'Aubuisson as a "pathological murderer" and the ruling junta "the most bloodthirsty group in the world" and recalled that according to impartial estimates, 30,000 people have been murdered by the army or paramilitary groups.

Zimmerman believes the peace proposals made to President Reagan last January by the FDR and FMLN continue to be the only possible solution to the crisis in El Salvador. Zimmerman said: "These proposals have the increasing support of U.S. citizens, who have created 300 groups of solidarity with El Salvador and against U.S. military intervention, and have sent $75,000 over the past months for people living in the liberated zone."

GUATEMALA

POLITICAL LEADERS TERM JUNTA CHANGE 'POSITIVE'

PA111233 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] The appointment of Gen Jose Efrain Rios Montt as president of the republic, along with the elimination of the other two members of the government military junta and their removal from the ministries they headed, has produced various reactions among the people. The man in the street can't really explain what happened but he assumes that a minicoup was staged. Although it was said that Gen Horacio Maldonado Schaad and Col Luis Francisco Gordillo resigned, the truth of the matter is that when they made statements to the press they implied that they had been unexpectedly removed. In other words, they left the people wondering about their forced removal from the junta, particularly Colonel Gordillo, who described this morning's display of armed force as uncalled-for. As for the political sectors, the leaders of parties that were holding talks with the junta were generally satisfied with the change because they feel that their talks can be held directly now. In turn, this means that a more rapid return to constitutionality is now envisaged.

(Edmund Mullet), assistant secretary general of the National Renovating Party, [PNR], described the change as positive, necessary and logical.

[Begin (Mullet) Recording] I feel that the concentration of administrative and political power in the hands of one person, as announced today, was both necessary and logical. The fact is that there was too much red tape in Guatemala in terms of daily decisions that had to be made by the administration. This was producing long delays in solving problems. Too many people had to be consulted, even in matters like appointments to important posts.

I believe that this only confirms the country's traditional choice of a single president, while also permitting an acceleration of an increased effectiveness for the dialogue between various sectors and the present government toward a return to constitutional order. We feel that this is a positive change for the country and that it undoubtedly has the support of the majority, indeed all, of the military commanders. This is a solution that the high military command has offered to the crisis that Guatemala was facing in its political leadership. The PNR supports this formula, which responds to the many uncertainties expressed by the Guatemalan people. [end recording]

Lionel Sisniega Otero, former vice presidential candidate of the National Liberation Movement, whom the rebel officers called over a radio network on 23 March when the Lucas Garcia regime was ousted, said that the change was unexpected, as it had been understood that the junta members got along well. However, he also described the action as positive.

[Begin recording] [Sisniega Otero] The situation that has become apparaent today was unexpected. I had understood that the three junta members got along well. Now that the junta is headed by Rios Montt alone, the picture is different. A more effective command will undoubtedly result, for consultations will be necessary. I believe that a more direct policy and more thorough political action will be established. I hope that, as of today, the Guatemalan democratic system will be strengthened in its efforts to return to a constitutional system.

[Question] Mr Sisniega Otero, we understand that you recently returned to the country. It was reported that you had left the country because you were involved in a new coup d'etat.

[Answer] The truth is that rumors are a part of Guatemalan life. It is unfortunate, however, when these rumors are gathered and disseminated by the media. I went to the United States recently for very personal reasons; I have never had any problems with the leaders of the Guatemalan Government. I was in exile before, thru, once in the era of Jacobo Arbenz Guzman and once during the Peralta Azurdia regime. However, at present I have not been involved in a new coup attempt of in [words indistinct]. I left the country for very personal reasons and I received very good treatment from the immigration and customs authorities. I have returned to by own activities now. [end recording]

NEW MINISTER STRESSES CIVIL WAR AGAINST REBELS

PA111812 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2107 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Col Ricardo Mendez Ruiz, the new government minister, said today in his first statement to the press that Guatemala is waging a civil war and that all of the country's sectors must be aware of this. Colonel Mendez Ruiz, former chief of the "Coban" military base, has replaced Gen Horacio Maldonado Schaad, who was also a member of the military junta until yesterday.

The interior minister said that the "Verapaces", a large sector of the northern part of the country, is in the hands of the guerrillas, specifically the People's Guerrilla Army (EGP), but that fighting is underway. He added that there are sectors of the country and of the state that have yet to face the fact of this civil war.

Mendez Ruiz would not reveal his plans as head of the ministry or the measures that must be taken to combat the rightist paramlitary groups, which appear to have renvewed their activities after a short period of inaction following the 23 March coup.

In reference to the amnesty, Mendez Ruiz said that it was "fabulous" and claimed to have information that several guerrillas have already accepted it. Other sources said that the number of acceptances thus far is 35.

The government junta, dissolved yesterday with the appointment of Gen Efrain Rios Montt as the nation's president, decreed the amnesty for all rebels who wish to surrender their arms.

The guerrilla groups operating in Guatemala have recently increased their armed activities and it has been reported that they rejected the amnesty as "a farce."

CEREMONY FREES 16 GUERRILLAS ACCEPTING AMNESTY

PA111405 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] According to the authorities, several guerrillas turned themselves and their weapons in at the San Martin, Jilotepeque detachment in Chimaltenango Department. A document was drafted and they were released, so that they could return to work today.

In a government ceremony held at the police club, 16 youths charged with subversive activities were turned over to their parents in the presence of Francisco Bianchi and Rafael Escobar Arguello, the presidency's secretary and undersecretary of public relations, respectively.

All of the young people but one 14-year-old said that they were members of the Robin Garcia Student Front [FERG], the secondary school branch of the 31 January Peoples Front, itself a branch of the clandestine Poor Peoples Guerrilla Army. They all confessed that they had participated in various activities, including the distribution of leaflets, the detonation of propaganda bombs, the staging of sabotage actions, the construction of barricades and the burning of buses and businesses. They said they accepted the amnesty and urged their friends and classmates not to let themselves be deceived by those who involve them in terrorist actions, because they are instigators and seek only to satisfy personal ambitions.

250 Guerrillas Surrender

PA131815 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1714 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 13 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- The morning newspaper PRESNA LIBRE today reports that 250 guerrillas turned themselves in to the Guatemalan Army after two armed clashes in the province of Chimaltenango, in western Guatemala. According to the newspaper, 10 leftists died in the clashes.

The report adds that after the clashes, 250 rebels turned themselves ir to the authorities. Among the rebels were some blacks, a few Indians, and some who looked like foreigners.

The newspapers, quoting local sources, says the rebels were taken in trucks to the provincial capital. Military sources questioned by ACAN-EFE did not confirm or deny the PRENSA LIBRE report.

The rebels' surrender took place 13 days after the Guatemalan Government headed by Gen Efrain Rios Montt decreed amnesty for leftist activists. The 30-day amnesty went into effect on 1 June. Official sources today confirmed that 35 persons have accepted the amnesty offer.

HONDURAS

PAPER QUESTIONS U.S. CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

PA102211 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Jun 82 p 6

["Political Watchtower" column, by Ramon Custodio Lopez]

[Excerpts] The saying, "You can never have too much of a good thing," is often true. The surplus production of grapefruit in the Bajo Aguan plantations, however, resulted in losses, showing us that sometimes you can have too much of a good thing." The same can be said for many Honduran laws which are enforced only according to the whims of those who are charged with enforcing them.

Article 19 of the Constitution of the Republic specified that "no authority can conclude or ratify treaties and grant concessions which are harmful to the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of the republic.

To conclude a treaty or an agreement regarding the national territory, the executive branch requires the approval of the National Congress by a vote of no less than 3/4 of its membership, as established in Article 20 of the Constitution. Nevertheless, the U.S. Government is expanding and remodeling strips in Puerto Lempira, Auca, Mocoron and Uhi, in the Gracias a Dios Department, also known as the Mosquitia. All this is being done without any public assurances that all constitutional provisions have been met. Such assurances have repeatedly been demanded, because failure to meet the constitutional provisions is an act of treason to the fatherland, a crime which is never forgiven, and which haunts the guilty for life.

Refurbishing the Honduran strips with U.S. money is nothing new. In fact, U.S. State Department officials publicly admitted this in answering charges published in Washington by U.S. journalists.

On 11 March 1981, John Dimitri Negroponte, while ambassador to the United States, delivered a speech before the Honduran-North American Chamber of Commerce and the North American Association of Honduras. In his speech, Negroponte said that the Agency for International Development (AID) was helping the Honduran peasants "through the construction of secondary roads in isolated rural areas."

A strip can be a temporary road for military purposes. This type of road could easily come under the category of Negroponte's "secondary roads."

However, apart from these military roads, an important military airstrip is under construction at Puerto Lempira, in La Mosquitia. The work is being done by technical personnel, machinery and other equipment, flown in on U.S. Air Force planes.

The local Honduran residents were deceived when ambiguous language was used to tell them that an "international airport" was being built.

GENERAL WORKERS CONFEDERATION GAINS LEGAL STATUS

PA101907 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 4 Jun 82 p 8

[Text] The General Workers Confederation (CGT) obtained legal status yesterday from the Labor and Social Welfare Ministry, thus becoming the second labor organization to be recognized by the state. Since its creation in 1969, the CGT has been struggling to gain legal status within the socioeconomic framework of the nation, but previous administrations refused to grant it.

Prior to this, only the Honduran Workers Confederation (CTH) enjoyed the recognition of the state, a fact that created legal problems in labor-management relations in various ways. CGT Executive Secretary Felicito Avila Ordonez received the acknowledgement of the organization's legal status from Minister Dario H. Montes.

The CGT currently encompasses 52 unions, which are in turn organized within 6 duly acknowledged federations; the Southern Trade Federation (Fesisur); the Authentic Trade Federation of Honduras (FASH); the Honduran Bank Workers Federation (FTBH); The Federation of Honduran Trade Unions (Fesitranh); the Federation of Municipal Workers Unions (Fesitramun); and the Honduran Federation of Food-Related Unions and Workers (FEHSTRAL). The National Union of Peasants (UNC) and the Honduran Community Federation of National Associations (Fecopanh) are also members of the CGT.

SALVADORAN PRESIDENT TO VISIT FOR TRADE TALKS

PA102205 Tegucigalpa Televisora Hondurena in Spanish 0130 GMT 10 Jun 82

[Text] Today, Foreign Ministry sources announced that Alvaro Magana, the provisional president of El Salvador, will visit Honduras early next week.

The new Salvadoran president will meet with Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova to discuss matters regarding trade between the two countries and the progress achieved under the peace treaty signed by the two governments. It was announced that the Salvadoran president will attempt to open the Honduran market to certain Salvadoran products that have been excluded from the trade lists which have been approved by delegations from the two republics.

NICARAGUA

U.S. CHARGE ACCUSED OF 'THREATENING' ACTIONS

PA111949 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] EL NUEVO DIARIO carries the following 8-column headline in 72-point black letters in this morning's issue: Gamble Conveys U.S. Threat. The report carries the following proslug: Armed Aggression if We Again Defend Ourselves. In reference to the above headlines, EL NUEVO DIARIO says that this is a typical threat from the proconsuls, who think that with their military might and warmongering attitudes they can humiliate other nations and peoples.

The item in the paper says that yesterday, Roger Gamble, U.S. charge d'affaires in Managua, issued a verbal threat in the name of the U.S. Government. Gamble was at the Foreign Ministry to deliver a note of protest from his embassy over the incident that took place on Monday, 7 June, in the Gulf of Fonseca -- when a U.S. Navy ship was seen 3 miles off Nicaragua's coast and a helicopter took off from the ship in an aggressive manner. Gamble practically implied that Nicaraguan patrol boats do not have the right to defend Nicaragua's jurisdictional waters and hinted that the United States would proceed in such a case to commit an armed attack on our country.

EL NUEVO DIARIO adds that it was unable to learn yesterday what decision has been reached by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry and government. It was understood that an official report on this unprecedented incident will be issued momentarily.

MINING TEAMS ARRIVE FROM CUBA, EAST EUROPE

PA081530 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Jun 82

[All names phonetic]

[Text] Representatives from Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Cuba have arrived in Nicaragua to fulfill the mining agreements their countries signed with Nicaragua in April. The Bulgarian delegation, composed of Leon Sedegonsed and Dimitur Stekhanov of Bulgargeomin, will tour mining centers for 2 months to determine their requirements of new machinery. The Czechoslovak delegation, composed of Eugene Itanik and Dak Larmak will make a geological survey in the Nueva Segovia area to evaluate the old lodes and their potential.

Finally, the Cuban commission, composed of Companeros Juan Romero Sanchez, Juan Alberto Guerra, Jose Angel Marsan and Eduardo Perez Alvarado will appraise and study the files of geological and thermal data of the Nicaraguan minerals and hydrocarbons institute. They will also train workers at the mining centers. This delegation will stay in Nicaragua 6 months.

RAUL CASTRO OFFERS AID, LEAVES FOR CUBA

PA121915 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Cuba has offered immediate aid for the construction, housing, health and education sectors. The announcement was made this morning by Companero Gen Raul Castro Ruz before leaving for his country. General Castro Ruz visited Nicaragua for several days. He headed a high-level delegation which arrived in the country to evaluate losses and plan the priority with which aid will be provided.

Companero Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Junta of the National Reconstruction Government, and members of the FSLN saw off this friend of Nicaragua at Sandino airport. As Gen Raul Castro left for Cuba, Reynaldo Antonio Tefel, coordinator of the National Disaster Committee, told newsmen that the Cuban aid will be sent to Nicaragua immediately. It will help support the programs of the Nicaraguan ministries.

WHEELOCK COMMENTS ON REJECTION OF U.S. AID

PA111719 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman, addressing workers from the civic center and other neighboring centers, commented on the offer of aid made by the U.S. Government following the storms. Wheelock said: We could not accept aid from the U.S. Government when we know that it sponsored the destruction of the bridges in the northern part of the country, for it was the CIA that infiltrated a group to blow up the bridges over the Negro and Coco Rivers. He added: How could we accept aid from a country that wants to destroy Nicaragua and its people? We had to say that if the United States wants to help Nicaragua, then it should first restore the cancelled loans for the purchase of wheat.

Wheelock noted the aid received from the kindred people of Mexico [words indistinct]. He also said that the USSR will help our country by sending 1,500 tractors, to be paid for in [word indistinct] installments at low interest. Here is a portion of the speech by Commander Wheelock at the civic center yesterday:

[Begin recording] How could we accept cooperation in the country's reconstruction from a government that wants to destroy Nicaragua and its people? We had to say first that, if it has any desire to help Nicaragua, it would first have to restore that which it criminally suspended; the loans for wheat, upon which the revolution had counted. Wouldn't it be more logical for the United States to immediately and naturally arrange for the resumption of those loans for food that is needed, from the viewpoint of a people afflicted by a catastrophe? With those funds, we would have been able to build homes for the 40,000 flood victims.

What was the U.S. Government's response? Profound silence coupled with much publicity for the Higher Council of Private Enterprise and its donation of [words indistinct], blankets and a few buckets of food, while assistance by other peoples was being manifested here. And of course, the press logically manipulates information so as to make it easier for the U.S. Government to explain the inexplicable. [end recording]

COMMANDER BORGE ON RESPECT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

PA112213 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] At noon yesterday, Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution and minister of the interior, received a delegation from the National Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, led by Leonte Herdocia. The delegation presented a report on international recognition of the respect for human rights in Nicaragua.

The interior minister recognized the commission's invaluable assistance to the development of the revolution. He also emphasized that here in Nicaragua, any crime committed against the individual is considered serious. The revolutionary leader said there must be mutual respect between civilians, and the police and military authorities. He said that either side that violates the law will be punished.

In conclusion, Commander Borge said that the revolution is more concerned with the people's well-being than with praise from abroad. Here is an excerpt of Commander Borge's statement to the representatives of the human rights commission.

[Begin recording] We again appeal to Nicaragua's military and police authorities. We are not joking. We are absolutely serious. We are not saying this just so that the human rights commission can say that we respect human rights. That is not the most important thing. It is not for them to say that we respect human rights; because they could say that we do not respect those rights. To us, the really important thing is to respect those rights.

The revolution is making a total effort, a historic effort, to guarantee the complete respect for human rights in Nicaragua. I can say that our most important task is to solve the problems of those who are hungry; of those who are victims of the floods; and of those who are homeless. This is the most important thing, [words indistinct] human rights. We must carry out our health campaigns and raise the cultural level of our nation. These are the human rights to which our people aspire; respect for the individual rights of each man in society.

[words indistinct] It must be hoped that this is not repeated. It is not possible to harm a single hair on anyone's head. However, this does not mean that one can show disrespect for this country's authorities. The authorities must respect the companeros who are [words indistinct], but the prisoner must be punished. If a citizen -- as has occurred in some cases, especially on the road to [word indistinct] -- shows disrespect for the policemen when they arrive on the scene -- he has to be sanctioned; arrested, tried and sentenced for being disrespectful toward authorities.

Respect must work both ways; it must be a two-way street. Those who show disrespect for the military or police authorities will be arrested and punished, just as policemen or members of the armed forces who show disrespect for a (?civilian) authority, will be punished. We must create a society in which respect prevails [words indistinct] and in which there is the greatest possible respect for human rights. [end recording]

BORGE ON FLOOD DAMAGE, OFFERS OF ASSISTANCE

PA120010 Managua EL NEUVO DIARIO in Spanish 5 Jun 82 p 11

[Excerpts] Last night, Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution and interior minister, stressed that the current emergency situation following eight days of stormy weather "is a challenge to the working class' ability to struggle and make sacrifices. It is a challange to its enterprise and creativity..."

During a speech at a meeting of labor leaders in Managua, Commander Borge recalled that 3 years ago, in June of 1979, the FSLN called on the workers to declare an insurrectional strike which marked the beginning of the final offensive, which "ended in utter disaster for imperialism and its instruments of domination."

Cuban Assistance

Borge said that we must be grateful for the boundless and unconditional assistance provided by the Cuban and other sister peoples, and he noted that "we should match it with our best efforts. Cuba's solidarity was not even limited by that country's capabilities. Its fraternal attitude exceeded its own normal capabilities."

He added that, "as was expected, there were those who used the assistance as an instrument of propaganda. We know how to recognize the real solidarity of those who give out what they need and not what they have in excess."

Regarding the offer of U.S. assistance recently extended by Embassy Counsellor Wendell Lee Belew, Borge said that this assistance consisted of sending an evaluation mission. "With great dignity, the Nicaraguan Government explained that what the U.S. Government should really do is reinstate the suspended loans to Nicaragua."

"We came out poorer, but we are now richer in revolutionary dignity and pride," the revolutionary leader said. He expressed gratitude for the selfless help given by the French and Mexican Governments and the socialist countries "which I am sure is about to arrive."

Tomas added that the Cuban assistance program will be announced soon. He said that this program is of such magnitude that it exceeds that country's normal capabilities, and yet the Cubans are rather reluctant to see it publicized.

Borge said that the damages from the rains probably exceed $200 million but that this amount is negligible when compared to the amount Great Britain has invested in the fleet with which it seeks to annihilate a Latin American people, [Argentina] to preserve British colonial dominion over the Malvinas Islands. He added that the fleet cost Britain $16.4 billion, and that all that Nicaragua needs is $200 million to make up for the losses caused by the rains.

Regarding the counterrevolutionary bands, he said that these bands are opposing the working class, and these counterrevolutionaries "will pay dearly for it." Commander Borge praised the workers' efforts and said that "the revolution is like a huge, reinforced building, which can withstand earthquakes and torrential rains, because it was built with the blood, the bones and the sweat of the only revolutionary class in history; the working class, which will build a new society..."

BORGE CHARGES FORMER SOMOZISTS ARMED ABROAD

PA130315 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2047 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Managua, 12 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- Commander Tomas Borge, Nicaraguan interior minister, charged here that the groups of former armed Somozists who have penetrated Nicaraguan territory are armed with high-powered weapons provided them from abroad.

Speaking before a state workers assembly, Borge disclosed that some 800 former national guardsmen comprise the various bands of anti-Sandinists who are active in the north and on the Atlantic coast of this Central American nation. According to Borge, these groups carry M-16 and Galil rifles, as well as other high-powered arms.

The rebels are also active in the northern Department of Matagalpa, in the Departments of Boaco and Chontales in the central part of the country, in Nueva Segovia on the Honduran border and in the northeastern part of Nicaragua. Borge noted that the Sandinist revolution not only faces the possibility of a direct threat from abroad but also the stimulus that the antigovernment groups receive from abroad.

The interior minister said that "the counterrevolutionary bands are an old tool of imperialism." Now, Borge noted, the United States is resorting to these groups because their hands are tied by the Mideast situation, the Malvinas conflict and the disintegration of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR).

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Defense Ministry reported early this week that 18 rebels and 3 Sandinists belonging to the border guard troops were killed in 5 armed clashes at the border. The clashes occurred close to the Hondruan-Nicaraguan border when the rebels were attempting either to enter Nicaraguan territory or to flee toward Honduran territory.

EDITORIAL CLAIMS HAIG-KIRKPATRICK DISPUTE FAKED

PA120251 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 5 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Haig-Kirkpatrick: A Dispute Over the Same Interests"]

[Text] The bitter dispute between the U.S. secretary of state and Reagan's UN ambassador over the Malvinas, which has been given worldwide coverage, and which apparently involves a contradiction, is really nothing more than a squabble between these two diplomats over who is the better defender of imperialist interests.

Mr Haig favored unrestricted U.S. support of Great Britain. Meanwhile, the fascist U.S. diplomat [Kirkpatrick] claimed that the U.S. Government should adopt a more prudent attitude regarding imperialist interest in Latin America.

The secretary of state defended the mother country, which is the United States' main NATO ally. Meanwhile, Hitlerian Mrs Kirkpatrick held that open U.S. support of Great Britain might create resentment among "friendly" governments that support imperialism in the subcontinent [Latin America].

As can be seen, the two U.S. diplomats merely defended imperialists' interests on two continents. The first acted to maintain prestige and influence in Europe, while the second acted to prevent a crisis which would destroy the inter-American system, which has always been controlled by the United States.

However, both imperialist fascist politicians failed miserably in their attempts. In Western Europe angry voices protested the British colonialist attitude and the aid from the Reagan government. In Latin America the heavy curtains of U.S. domination have been raised, and there is new hope for independence and the nationalist aspirations of our peoples.

A great Latin American leader recently said that Argentina's struggle has created an unprecedented nationalistic and patriotic spirit among Latin Americans, despite the possibility of a British victory in the Malvinas.

From all this, we can clearly see two things: One is imperialism's traditional ineptitude, which is now even greater because of imperialism's decadence; the other is the resurgence of the desire for independence among our people, who are clamoring for justice and freedom.

'VOICE OF SANDINO' ON FSLN CLANDESTINE JAILS

PA131520 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Here is a report by one of our correspondents in the army. This is a report that the Nicaraguan people should know. Pay attention.

Three clandestine jails operate in Matagalpa and Jinotega Departments. These jails are disguised as military camps, but in truth they are centers of torture and extermination.

One of those jails belongs to the 4th Military Region and is located 12 km from Matagalpa on the left side of the orad to El Tuma. This jail, like the other two, operates under the direct responsibility of henchman Lenin Cerna, who answered directly to one of the nine satraps of the DN [National Directorate of the FSLN]. [passage indistinct]

CASTRO RELAYS AL-ASAD LETTER TO NONALIGNED

FL111930 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, has received a message from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, which Cuba has forwarded to the Nonaligned Movement heads of state. The message reads:

Damascus, 10 June 1982.
President Fidel Castro
Dear comrade,

I have received with deep appreciation your letter of 9 June 1982 concerning the massive Israeli attack against the Republic of Lebanon's territory which is aimed at destroying the Palestinian resistance and the total genocide of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

This aggression, which violates the sovereignty and territorial integrity of an independent sovereign state and member of the Nonaligned Movement, is nothing more than part of an overall plot against the entire region. It aims, among many things, to occupy new Arab lands, dispossess their people, eliminate the PLO and the Lebanese national movement and threaten Syria in order to spread the Camp David conspiracy in the region.

Our armed forces, who for the past 5 days have been waging furious battle against the Israeli invasion forces even as I write this letter, with extraordinary bravery and self-sacrifice, confront the Zionist invader's columns of tanks and its U.S. aircraft which launch massive attacks against our people.

The will of firmness and resistance adopted by the Syrian Arab Republic [SAR] has compelled us to confront this aggressive enemy supported by U.S. imperialism with all means of destruction and death. We are confident that our victory against the cowardly and savage aggression is inevitable.

From the very beginning we have confronted the Israeli invasions very firmly, using all means available in battle to defend [against] our common enemy and we are continuing to confront the barbaric invasion in defense of the PLO and the progressive Lebanese forces.

Expressing my deepest appreciation for your mobilization of the Nonaligned Movement in order to confront this fierce imperialist-Zionist campaign, I remain confident that the Nonaligned Movement, under your chairmanship, will double its efforts to force the Zionist aggressors into a cease-fire and an immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal from all Lebanese territory, according to the UN Security Council's Resolutions 508 and 509 of 1982.

Hoping that you will send my message to all nonaligned states, I reiterate, dear comrade, my most cordial affection and profound thanks. Signed: Hafiz al-Asad, president of the SAR.

FIDEL CHAIRS MEDICAL SCIENCES MEETING

FL121247 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has chaired a special staff meeting of professors who teach at Havana's Higher Institute of Medical Sciences [ISCM]. The meeting was held at the Palace of Conventions in Havana. It was announced at the meeting that Dr Juan Diego Cobelo has been appointed vice minister of public health for educational matters. Dr Juan Vela was introduced as the new rector of ISCM.

The staff meeting was called to inform the professors about the results of a series of studies on the main factors affecting higher medical education and about decisions designed to strengthen resources and improve institutions and procedures under way at this stage to turn Cuba into a world medical center.

The "magnum claustrum," as it was described by one of the professors who attended the meeting, heard a main report read by Dr Diego Cobelo, several professors and students voiced their opinions on the report, which endorses service by 6th-year medical students in rural hospitals and internationalist missions. In this connection, professors who are heading a group of 107 interns working in Nicaragua explained the value of involving future doctors in community problems and primary health care during their education, both in terms of training and in the acquisition of practical skills and experience. Our commander in chief made the closing remarks at the meeting, which was attended by Public Health Minister Dr Sergio del Valle, other members of the Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee, ministers, public health officers and representatives of departments and organizations dealing with medical sciences.

CASTRO SENDS NEW APPEAL TO NONALIGNED ON LEBANON

PA131705 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] In a new message to the nonaligned countries, Fidel Castro, president of the Nonaligned Movement, stated that in previous documents he had expressed his belief that an Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance was imminent and he subsequently asked for solidarity with the heroic fighters of those nationalities since they are confronting the Zionist aggressors.

The ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau in Havana and the one held yesterday by the Coordinating Bureau in New York condemned the Israeli aggression and demanded the withdrawal of the aggressors from the territory they have occupied in Lebanon, the Cuban leader added.

In view of the development of the vandalic aggressions of the Israeli hordes which have already caused more than 10,000 victims, the destruction of cities and the siege of Beirut with the objective of annihilating the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese patriotic forces as well as assassinating the prestigious leaders of the PLO, we issue a call to all the member states of the movement to express their most energetic condemnation of these actions and to contribute with their action to stopping the consummation of this genocide. We must support a people who have done nothing but struggle for the exercise of their inalienable rights, to have their own fatherland Fidel Castro stressed. He added: We have to stop this monstrous crime and prevent the holocaust of an entire people.

The Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, the president of the nonaligned countries reiterated, demand the most immediate, firm and effective solidarity of our states and we have the inescapable duty to do everything humanly possible to prevent the Zionist aggressors from achieving their objectives, which would mean the increase of Israel's expansionist threats against other Arab territories.

The message is signed Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Nonaligned Countries Movement.

KIRKPATRICK COMMENTS ON FOREIGN RELATIONS CITED

PA111822 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 10 Jun 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Excerpts] In order to establish extenuating circumstances for his crimes, a criminal will often fake insanity or some other disability. This is what a recent statement by Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. permanent representative at the United Nations, suggests.

She made the statement during a luncheon at the Heritage Foundation, a U.S. organization devoted to research and to the formulation of Washington policies.

According to the controversial U.S. ambassador, the Washington government has been incompetent and impotent in its foreign relations for decades and over the course of several administrations. Jeane Kirkpatrick said that U.S. delegates at international organizations leave their posts before becoming well acquainted with their functions and that this is one of the reasons for the decline in U.S. influence worldwide.

Despite the fact that many top Washington officials are incompetent, as Jeane Kirkpatrick affirms, this is not the main reason why the United States takes positions that diminish its prestige in the world. Such positions are not essentially the result of incompetence, but of arrogance, the hegemonic and imperialistic nature of the U.S. nation.

Incompetence is not the reason why the United States supports Great Britain, an extra-continental colonial power, in its attack on Argentina over the Malvinas. Nor is incompetence the reason why Washington vetoed the draft resolution at the UN Security Council demanding an end to the barbaric Israeli attack on Lebanon, or the resolution condemning South Africa for its aggression against Angola, Mozambique and its arbitrary retention of the territory of Namibia.

Great Britain, Israel and South Africa are unconditional U.S. allies in the policies aimed at world domination that are implemented by the Washington government. In Europe, the Middle East and Africa, they are the spearheads of Yankee imperialism.

Please note that one of Jeane Kirkpatrick's complaints is that the United States has been unable to create stable voting alliances and to compensate those countries that cooperate with Washington. In clearer words, she laments the fact that the United States has been unable to buy more consciences by paying for the services offered by some of her temporary allies to her imperialist interests. This loss of U.S. influence bemoaned by the U.S. delegate to the United Nations is basically due to the imperialist and aggressive policy that is in the nature of the Washington government, but which is being more and more vehemently rejected by the world's peoples with each passing day.

RADIO HAVANA VIEWS RECENT CHANGE IN GUATEMALA

PA121740 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 11 Jun 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Efrain Rios Montt, chief of the Guatemalan coupist regime, has definitely unmasked himself, announcing that he has assumed absolute powers after dissolving the military junta established after the March coup d'etat. According to an official announcement issued in Guatemala City, Rios Montt was proclaimed president and the other two members of the military junta, Gen Horacio Maldonado and Col Francisco Gordillo, have been removed from their posts. The announcement indicated that Rios Montt will also be commander of the army and will be in charge of the legislative functions.

The reasons for this decision were not immediately announced but in reality, ever since a group of high-ranking military officers seized power on 23 March, only 1 week after an electoral farce was held, Gen Efrain Rios Montt has been called imperialism's strongman in Guatemala.

When the coup d'etat occurred, the coup leaders announced that they would undertake a purge of the genocidal military chiefs and end the corruption that the regime of Gen Romeo Lucas Garcia had established in that Central American country. Not many days were needed to show the falsehood of those promises.

The corruption in the Guatemalan tyranny has continued and the repression against the people has increased, so much that the coupist junta is blamed for the death of approximately 3,000 people in less than 3 months in power. There are many denunciations in this regard. They are backed up by reports of slaughters committed during that time in several Guatemalan departments and towns. The most recent of these denunciations about the genocide being committed in Guatemala has been disclosed in Washington, the U.S. capital, by U.S. anthropologist (Shelton Davis) in a document which states that the Guatemalan Army applies a policy of extermination against the 4 million Indians in that Central American country. The document stresses that the tyranny's repressive violence has been extended throughout the country, mainly against the Indian communities which are accused of cooperating with the revolutionary guerrilla forces. The document states that the repression in Guatemala is as fierce or even more so than before the 23 March coup d'etat. The army and the security forces are directly blamed for this genocide.

The report released to the press by U.S. anthropologist (Shelton David) recounts some of the slaughters committed in recent weeks -- in Alta Verapaz, Huehuetenango and other Guatemalan areas -- where hundreds of Indians had their throats slit and their bodies sprayed with hydrochloric acid. The report adds that the U.S. Government is desperately trying to find a pretext so that the U.S. Congress and people will believe that the current Guatemalan regime is different from the previous one, in order to justify the increase of military and economic aid to that country. To that end, high-ranking officials of the Ronald Reagan government recently stated that they were satisfied because, according to them, the new Guatemalan regime has shown signs that it is working for the country's pacification. However, the facts show just the opposite. Repression has increased and there is an increasing number of political murders, of which Gen Efrain Rios Montt is mainly responsible.

PRELA CRITICIZES REACTIVATION OF KEY WEST BASE

PA131825 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] The news agency PRENSA LATINA has reported that the U.S. Government's decision to reactivate its naval base in Key West, Florida, shows Washington's aggressive policy toward the Central American and Caribbean peoples. It noted that the installation was used in 1961 by President John Kennedy as a command post during the mercenary invasion of the Cuban territory of Playa Giron which marked imperialism's first big military defeat in Latin America. John Lehman, U.S. secretary of the Navy, recently said that the Key West base will serve to support naval operations and exercises in the Strait of Florida and improve the conditions of the U.S. fleet in the face of possible contingencies on the Caribbean Sea.

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ ARRIVES IN NEW YORK FOR UN

PA131835 Havana International Services in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, arrived in New York yesterday to participate in the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, which began on 8 June. On 16 June, the Cuban leader, who is heading the Cuban delegation to that international forum, will explain Cuba's position on disarmament.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez met with Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda at the headquarters of the Cuban Mission to the United Nations on Saturday night. The two leaders analyzed aspects of the situation in Latin America and the Middle East as well as the development of the UN General Assembly meeting. A spokesman of the Cuban delegation said that UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar will meet with the Cuban vice president next week. The Cuban delegation to the second UN General Assembly session on disarmament also includes Jose Viera, first vice foreign minister, and Carlos Martinez Salsamendi, adviser of the vice presidency.

BAHAMAS

PINDLING'S PLP CARRIES 32 OF 43 SEATS AT POLLS

FL110950 Bridgetown CANA in English 0532 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Nassau, the Bahamas, 11 Jun (CANA) -- Incumbent Prime Minister Lynden Pindling's Progressive Liberal Party (PLP) was today celebrating its fourth consecutive elections victory in 15 years. The Liberals, who swept to power in 1967 and took the Caribbean chain of islands into political independence from Britain in 1973, scored another resounding victory at the polls yesterday -- carrying off 32 of the 43 seats at stake.

But the main opposition Free National Movement, (FNM), headed by Lawyer Kendal Isaacs, managed to increase its tally of parliamentary seats from eight in 1977 to 11. The FNM took two of the five new constituencies added to the original 38 in the last parliament.

The 29-year-old PLP won one more seat than it had in the last parliament, confounding an election eve opinion poll which predicted a PLP reduced majority in a parliament for Pindling's party. The 10-year-old FNM, in its campaign had plugged away at allegations of corruption in government circles, at high unemployment (unofficially estimated at 30 percent of the population of 210,000) and increased crime. The FNM had seven seats in the outgoing parliament, having lost one to a defection.

The leftwing Vanguard Nationalist and Socialist Party was mauled in the election.

Bahamas Foreign Minister and Attorney General Paul Adderley was the only former cabinet minister to lose his seat. An FNM lawyer, Janet Bostwick, 42 became the first woman to be elected to the Bahamas parliament. Mrs Bostwick is president of the Bahamas Bar Association. She is the wife of a former opposition leader and the mother of four.

One major upset was the defeat of veteran parliamentarian millionaire businessman Norman Solomon, 52, by young newcomer, Peter Bethel, 31. Solomon, who once headed the now disbanded Social Democratic Party, this time ran as an independent. One hundred and eleven candidates yesterday faced an electorate of just over 84,000.

More on Election

FL120134 Nassau Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpts] It's official now as all the ballots cast in yesterday's general election are being recounted and the Progressive Liberal Party [PLP] led by Prime Minister Pindling has been returned to power. Some 57 percent of the voters who went to the polls yesterday took the first step to the new frontier while 41 percent of the people voted for the FNM [Free National Movement]. Zero point 2 percent for the Vanguard [Nationalist and Socialist Party] and independents gained 1.8 percent of the vote.

It was a landslide victory for the PLP, who won 32 seats in the 43-seat House of Assembly. The FNM led by Mr Kendal Isaacs won the additional 11 seats.

The Honorable Darrell Rolle and Prime Minister Pindling picked up the largest family islands vote percentage-wise. Mr Rolle picked up 91 percent of the vote in Mangrove Cay. The prime minister received 90 percent of the vote in Kemps Bay. In New Providence, the big vote-getters were the (?deputy) prime minister, the Honorable Arthur D. Hanna, who received 83 percent of the vote, and the minister of health, the Honorable Perry Christie, who received 77 percent of the vote in (?Centreville).

There will be 10 new faces in the new house of assembly when it opens August 10th. Both the PLP and FNM elected five new members. The PLP candidates who will be going to the house for the first time are: Charles Carter, Peter Bethel, George (Beach), (Moses Hall) and (Edison Keats). The new FNM members are Mrs Janet Boswick, who became the first woman to be elected to the house; Frank (Watson), (C.H. Smith), (Vernon Symonette) and Pierre Dupuch.

In the wake of its crushing defeat, the FNM said in a news release today that the people have spoken and that they respect their decision. But, the FNM news release went on to say, and we quote: In order to determine whether the will of the people was effected in all the constituencies, we will very likely be presenting several petitions to the election court, unquote.

BARBADOS

ARMS SHIPPED TO ARGENTINA VIA AIRPORT, PERU

PY130429 Paris AFP in Spanish 2208 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Bridgetown, 12 Jun (AFP) -- A Luxembourg air company ships arms for Argentina through Barbados with a stopover in Peru, it was reported in this capital. An official spokesman for the Barbadian Government today said that there was no evidence to give credence to the above report. He said: We consider it unacceptable for a friendly nation to use our airport for this type of activity.

The government spokesman reiterated the Barbadian support for Great Britain and its criticism of Argentina for having aggressively violated the UN resolution on the Malvinas. The press report is being investigated, the spokesman said.

A local British press report charges that the Cargolux Air Company of Luxembourg ships arms on 747 jumbo jets from Luxembourg to Lima with a stopover at the Barbados airport. The Barbadian official said the planes had landed at the local airport but noted that the local officials had not investigated the nature of their cargo.

GRENADA

DELEGATION SIGNS AGREEMENTS WITH EAST GERMANY

FL111950 Bridgetown CANA in English 1908 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpt] St Georges, Grenada, June 11, (CANA) -- Grenada is to benefit from a 16.2 million E.C. dollar (1 EC dollar 37 cents US) Line of credit from East Germany, the government-run "Radio Free Grenada" said today.

The radio reporting on Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's official visit to East Germany said that provision for the facility is contained in a cooperation, technical assistance and trade agreement signed yesterday by the two countries.

The money is to be used to install a new telephone system in Grenada, as well as to construct a cocoa processing plant, and for the purchase of agricultural machinery, equipment and vehicles, and ship-to-shore telecommunications equipment.

As part of the agreement the East Germans will be making available to Grenada a grant of 1.5 million dollars (US) to cover the cost of insurance and freight to transport the equipment to the island, the radio said.

Grenadians are also expected to receive scholarships for training in a number of areas, as well as assistance with inputs for the expansion and marketing of its products. The loan is repayable over a 10-year period at three-and-a-half percent interest with an 18-month grace period.

Communique Issued

FL120102 St Georges Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] Imperialist intervention in the Caribbean and Latin America has been condemned by the Governments of Grenada and the German Democratic Republic, the GDR, the condemnation by the two countries is contained in a joint statement issued in the GDR where the Grenada delegation headed by Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has just ended a 3-day state visit. The delegation, which (?includes) Agriculture Minister George Louison and Foreign Minister Unison Whiteman, is now visiting Bulgaria.

The joint GDR-Grenada communique also condemned the crimes of the dictatorship in El Salvador as well as the political, economic and military force being used by imperialism to turn back the Nicaraguan revolution. It also expressed the two countries' admiration for the assistance Cuba is giving to Third World developing states and called for the dismantling of apartheid in South Africa and independence for Namibia.

And in a statement to journalists just before leaving the GDR, Prime Minister Maurice Bishop said that the visit will contribute to the strengthening of friendship, mutual understanding between the people and the Governments of Grenada and the GDR. The prime minister's statement reemphasized the importance of the cooperation, technical and trade agreement which he signed with the German leader on behalf of the government and the people of Grenada.

Under the agreement, Grenada is to benefit from a 16.2-million-dollar line of credit from the GDR. Grenada is also to receive scholarships in a number of areas. During discussions with Prime Minister Bishop, the GDR leader, Erich Honecker, accepted an invitation to visit Grenada.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

RELATIONS WITH VENEZUELA UNCHANGED BY FALKLANDS

FL112109 Bridgetown CANA in English 2015 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, June 11, (CANA) -- Trinidad and Tobago has reaffirmed its commitment to maintaining friendly relations with its powerful neighbour Venezuela, despite their differing political positions on the Anglo-Argentinian war over the Falkland Islands, Foreign Minister Dr Basil Ince has said here.

"The differences between the two countries on this situation will not impair the relationship," Dr Ince said.

"Venezuela is close to our country and as such we would like to have, as we do, friendly relations with (this and) all other countries," he added.

BRAZIL

JAPANESE PREMIER ARRIVES IN SAO PAULO 12 JUNE

PY122149 Paris AFP in Spanish 2124 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Sao Paulo, 12 Jun (AFP) -- Japanese Premier Zenko Suzuki arrived here this afternoon. Sao Paulo is the first stage of his 4-day official visit to Brazil. Suzuki will travel to Rio de Janeiro tomorrow, and will arrive in Brasilia on Monday. He will meet with high-ranking authorities, including President Joao Baptista Figueiredo. Suzuki will remain in Brasilia until 15 June, and will then go to Acapulco, Mexico, after a short technical stopover in Manaus.

BOMBED SUPERTANKER REACHES RIO DE JANEIRO PORT

PY130024 Paris AFP in Spanish 0008 GMT 13 Jun 82

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 12 Jun (AFP) -- The Liberian flag supertanker Hercules, which was bombed by unidentified four-engine planes near the Malvinas Islands, arrived in the port of Rio de Janeiro today. The Hercules, which was sailing unloaded from Santa Cruz, in the Virgin Islands, to Alaska through the Strait of Magellan, will be repaired here. The captian of the supertanker said they were attacked by unidentified four-engine planes while they were 480 miles northeast of the Malvinas.

GUYANA

MINING COOPERATION FRUSTRATED BY SOVIET DEMANDS

FL121742 Bridgetown CANA in English 1730 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 12 Jun (CANA) -- Guyana says it has been frustrated by Moscow in its efforts to implement a number of bilateral development programmes agreed in principle between the two countries. The state-owned CHRONICLE newspaper quotes a senior official in the Ministry of Energy and Mines as saying that the Soviets had last year proposed setting up a bauxite mine in Berbice County, eastern Guyana, but problems had also developed when they insisted that they were interested only in calcined bauxite. Calling the negotiations "frustrating", the official said that in many cases Soviet representatives had failed to respond to Guyanese proposals.

"There has been agreement for gold mining and the Soviets are defintely involved, but even in this area there have been some serious problems," the spokesman said. He added that with another proposed mining programme, Guyana would have had to bear all equipment transportation costs from Leningrad and pay Soviet technicians more than 2,200 dollars U.S. monthly and provide 10 Soviet specialists with houses and motor cars. "Local officials subsequently decided that they were not interested in the programme," the paper quoted the official as saying.

A top official in the Ministry of Energy and Mines gave a similar report at the recently concluded general council meeting of the ruling People's National Congress (PNC). He was responding to a question from the floor about why Guyana had not accepted Soviet assistance in view of its country's economic crisis.

MEXICO

BID CALL FOR NUCLEAR PLANT CONSTRUCTION CANCELED

FL111325 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0210 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 10 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- In view of the country's financial situation and at the recommendation of the Economic Cabinet, the Federal Electricity Commission today canceled the international call for bids to build a second nuclear power plant. The announcement was made following a technical evaluation of the bids made and before learning about the commercial and financial conditions set by the participating enterprises.

The decision to cancel the call for bids and postpone the construction of a second nuclear plant was made after analyzing this project within the framework of a program designed to adjust the nation's economic policy.

Canadian Envoy Comments

FL111415 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0220 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 18 Jun (NOTIMEX) -- James Russell McKinney, Canada's ambassador to Mexico, said today that his country respects the government's decisions regarding the nuclear program. He added that the cancellation [of the call for bids to build a nuclear plant] will in no way change the good relations between the two countries.

According to the ambassador, his government had offered to provide Mexico with nuclear technology, beginning with the fuel cycle, the manufacture of components, and even a collateral industry, at better prices than the other six bidding countries.

The Federal Electricity Commission announced that it is canceling the program originally planned for the year 2000 as a substitute for 25 percent of the required electrical supply.

URUGUAY

MATERIEL ABOARD BRITISH AIRCRAFT CONFISCATED

PY120330 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0120 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] Montevideo, 11 Jun (TELAM) -- Spare parts for aircraft, tools and various kinds of materiel which arrived in this city with medicines aboard a British plane on a humanitarian mission, will remain in Uruguay under confiscation on orders from the Uruguayan Government. This is thus stated in a communique released by the National Public Relations Bureau (DINARP) tonight.

The communique reports that boxes containing these items were found at Carrasco International Airport on 6 June after the arrival of the aircraft of the British Royal Air Force that was carrying medicines and which was to transport British wounded back to Great Britain.

BRITISH WOUNDED LEAVE BY AIR FOR LONDON 13 JUNE

PY131859 Paris AFP in Spanish 1840 GMT 13 Jun 81

[Text] Montevideo, 13 Jun (AFP) -- The 60 British wounded from the Malvinas who arrived in Uruguay on the hospital ship Herald left today for London via Ascension Island at 1735 GMT. The wounded had been transferred directly from Montevideo port to Carrasco Airport, where they were awaited by a VC-10 hospital plane of the British Air Force, which arrived yesterday.

By 1730 GMT all the wounded had been settled on board the plane, including three who had been taken to the military hospital to undergo check-ups and treatment before leaving. As usual the media was kept far from the wounded by a tight security cordon.